

# The Topeka State Journal.

THIRD EDITION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 9, 1898.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TWO CENTS.

## MONEYLESS.

Spain's Efforts to Raise Funds With Which

To Make Naval and Military Preparations

ARE WITHOUT SUCCESS

All Financial Centers of Europe Refuse Her Overtures.

Spanish Press Takes a Gloomy View of the Future.

Popular Indignation Will Overthrow the Ministry.

FUTURE IS IN DOUBT.

Spain Anything But Anxious For a War.

New York, March 9.—A cablegram just received from Minister Woodford has been laid before the cabinet by the president, says the World's correspondent, declared that Spain has exhausted every means of raising money for the prosecution of a war without success. All the financial centers of Europe have refused her overtures. General Woodford pronounces it an utter impossibility for Spain to secure funds with which to engage in hostilities against the United States.

In reference to the political conditions which impelled the ministry to suggest the recall of Gen. Lee, Minister Woodford said that Sagasta was friendly to the United States and would make every possible concession to preserve peace.

The future danger, said Gen. Woodford, lies with the future. With a hostile majority now in the cortes and the probability that this will be continued at the forthcoming elections, the overthrow of the Sagasta ministry is not unlikely. The succeeding ministry would be pledged to war in order to avoid revolution.

If the Sagasta ministry retains power, Gen. Woodford believes that Spain would endure humiliation rather than declare war against the United States.

New York, March 9.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: The whole Madrid press comments gloomily on Spanish financial affairs. Many, including the friends of the cabinet, attribute the loss to unfavorable rumors, as to the relations of Spain with the United States than to the efforts of native and foreign speculators who are ever on the alert to take advantage of any circumstances to depress Spanish securities.

The tone of the most of the papers is, however, pessimistic, as even so ministerial an organ as El Liberal concludes a long article on the situation as follows:

"Undoubtedly our relations with the United States have been adjusted for the time being to the strict dictates of prudence, but does the government really believe that this nation will be able without suffering irreparable damage, to bear for even a few months more this anxious indecision, this enervating uncertainty?"

London, March 9.—The New York World correspondent says:

"I have heard that Spain's contemplated purchase of warships which have been hanging fire for many months are about being completed as the Spanish government has made arrangements to have a loan through Ecuador for the purpose of obtaining financial help."

Havana, March 9.—The United States cruiser Montgomery which left Key West yesterday evening was in sight of Moro Castle this morning.

Madrid, March 9.—It became known today that the Spanish transport steamer Alfonso XIII sailed for Cuba from Barcelona on Saturday last having on board four officers, 900 soldiers and 4,000,000 Mauser cartridges.

New York, March 9.—Commander W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., sailed for Southampton on the American line steamship St. Paul yesterday morning, a reporter: "I am going to England under orders direct from the navy department to prepare for the exigencies of the situation and to see what can be had and what can be done in case of war, the possibilities of which I think are very remote. The vote of \$30,000,000 yesterday shows our readiness to enter upon vigorous preparations and that in itself will have the effect of making war unlikely. I may be absent a month and perhaps longer. I expect to be two weeks in London, but I cannot tell where I shall go after reaching England."

Commander Brownson was asked whether he intended to visit the yards of Yarrow, the big British torpedo boat builder. He did not answer directly, but gave the impression that he would look at everything in the line of purchasable war craft.

The commander's attention was called to the statement that the foreign ship builders are trying to sell their poorer stock to the United States. "You may rest assured," said he, "that I am not going to buy anything but the best."

Charles H. Cramp, the ship builder also sailed on the St. Paul. Further on a business trip, Mr. Cramp refused to talk.

London, March 9.—The indications are that the United States government will not wait for the arrival here of Commander W. H. Brownson in order to purchase warships. The British press have already been made for ships built in Spain, which is supposed to be bargaining for the same vessels.

Washington, March 9.—Senator Hale reported the national defense bill in the senate and asked its immediate con-

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GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, Consul General to Cuba.

## OREAR MISSED IT

State Superintendent of Insurance of Missouri,

Swoops Down on a Convention of Insurance Officials

TO OBTAIN TESTIMONY

In His Case Against the Underwriters' Trust.

He Couldn't Find Out a Thing and Gave It Up.

St. Louis, March 9.—E. T. Orear, state superintendent of insurance, backed by the legal department of the state of Missouri and having the moral support of a special commissioner appointed by the supreme court practically failed to make any of the non-resident members of the Western Insurance Union who were summoned before him, tell anything they did not wish to about their business.

The examination was held for the purpose of securing testimony in the suits of Orear brought by the attorney general of Missouri against 73 insurance companies charged with being members of an unlawful combination for the maintenance of rates. R. J. Smith, secretary of the Farmers' Insurance company of Chicago was the first witness. He admitted the existence of the union but denied that it controlled rates. Henry M. Magill, general agent of the Phoenix of Hartford, Conn., for the southern and western states, and Walter Scott of Kansas City, special agent of the Home of New York, were also examined as to certain unlawful combinations at St. Joseph, Mo., but nothing of interest was elicited. This finished the examination. Mr. Orear stated that he had not expected to obtain much valuable testimony from members of the Western Union, but when he got the local agents before him at St. Joseph, Mo., he would make them admit the charge of combination to maintain rates.

More than half of the 125 members of the Western Insurance Union were present yesterday when that body met here in semi-annual session. Among those present were several presidents of large companies in the east. To the surprise of the delegates a number of the more prominent members received subpoenas shortly after their arrival summoning them to appear in the gentleman's parlor of the Southern hotel to give testimony in the suits of Orear brought by the attorney general of Missouri against 73 insurance companies charged with being members of a "trust," known as the Western Insurance Union.

Sam Davis of Marshall, Mo., the commissioner appointed by the supreme court to take the depositions, together with Attorney General Crow, Superintendent of Insurance, Orear and a deputy marshal from Jefferson City constituted the court of inquiry. Mr. Orear said the taking of depositions at this time was solely with the view of saving witnesses the time and expense that would be involved by a different course of procedure.

The regular order of business at the semi-annual meeting of the Western Insurance Union is to fix rates, all the interests being pooled. Several of the general managers of the law is enforced, it will be impossible for insurance companies to be represented in this state and they will have to withdraw. Superintendent Orear said: "Three years ago the insurance companies made a large increase in rates in this state. Since the attorney general instituted proceedings against them several months ago they have made reductions of from 10 to 25 per cent, saving to the people between \$5,000 and \$100,000 a year, and on that account should have consideration. But their rates are still above those which existed before the increase of three years ago."

## WHISKY'S MAJORITY.

England's Minister Gives Assurance That She Will Do the Right Thing in Alaska.

New York, March 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, called at the White House in company with Secretary Sherman, and had a conference with the president. Their call was the subject of much speculation during the day and it was currently reported that Sir Julian had officially extended to the president the good offices of the British government to arbitrate the differences between the United States and Spain.

It was learned later at the state department that the ambassador had called to state that the matter of incursions of British troops into Alaska at Summit Pass would be satisfactorily adjusted and the troops withdrawn if they were found on the American side.

St. Paul, Minn., March 9.—Village special elections occurred throughout the state yesterday, liquor license being the principal issue. License carried the day at Kerkhoven, Dexter, Ashley, Madison, Pipestone, Fairmont, Madelia, Hector, Dellingham, Fairfax, Browdale, Hennings, Sherburne and Spring Valley.

The following places went dry: Austin, Montrose, Windom, Kyota, Clarkfield and Hayfield.

Penny Monument Fund To Be Raised by the School Children for Maine's Dead.

Pittsburg, March 9.—Pittsburg school children are to pioneer a monument movement for the sailors of the Maine, who are buried in Havana. Pennies are to be contributed by every school and in this way sufficient funds are to be collected for the erection of a shaft in the Havana cemetery where the dead lie.

The central board of education in this city has taken the matter up and will confer with the educational boards of other cities. It is proposed to have every child in the public schools of the country contribute one penny for this purpose. This money will be turned over to the state of Maine and a friend of the secretary of the navy of the United States, the said commission to have full power to carry into execution the erection of the monument.

TOOK TO THE WATER.

A Burglar is Drowned While Trying to Escape.

Cleveland, March 9.—It is believed that one of the two burglars who attempted late last night to break into the cabin of the whaleback John B. Trevor, lying in the river was drowned while trying to avoid arrest. A watchman discovered the burglars at work and gave chase.

About the same time another watchman reported that a man had been seen struggling in the water. The man could be reached however, he had gone down and nothing remained in sight but his hat.

It is supposed the burglar jumped in to the river in his endeavor to escape and was drowned.

## AT HUTCHINSON.

The Republican State Convention Won't Come to Topeka.

Cy Leland Carries It to Hutchinson on the Plea

THAT TOPEKA HAS NO

Hall Large Enough to Accommodate the Meeting.

Delegates Can't Stand the Hot Hall on Quincy Street.

The Republican state convention will be held at Hutchinson, June 8, and will contain 912 delegates.

The vote of the Republican state central committee upon locating the convention was 23 to 12, an overwhelming majority of 3. Topeka lost the convention by reason of too much Mr. Leland under cover of the lack of an auditorium.

Fully half of the men who voted for Hutchinson last night, told a fourth reporter their preference was Topeka, but that Topeka should have no more conventions until the auditorium is built.

W. Y. Morgan, who did much of the work in the interest of Hutchinson, said:

"If Topeka had an auditorium, we wouldn't have had a ghost of a show, in the effort to get this convention."

"The conventions will be held in Topeka when the auditorium is built," said Cyrus Leland.

"Topeka is the best town in the state for conventions, but the accommodations in the way of halls are not sufficient. Build the auditorium, and then we're with you," said Chairman J. M. Simpson.

If Topeka wants conventions, that much-talked of auditorium should be built," said Morton Albaugh.

Geo. W. Watson of Larned said: "When Topeka does get that auditorium, no other towns need apply."

"I always vote for Topeka," said J. M. Chisholm of Atchison, "but the convention was lost because the delegates can't stand it in that hall over on Quincy street."

William Martindale of Emporia said: "All Topeka needs is an auditorium. Other accommodations are first class."

This was the sentiment expressed by the Republicans gathered to participate in and witness the meeting of the state committee.

Cyrus Leland had his red wagon out, pressed for the occasion, and cast his vote for Hutchinson, and his followers. Sterne was defeated because Leland simply told the committeemen that while his music played, and they did it beautifully.

The first instance was in the election of a secretary. Since J. L. Bristow was the only man suggested, the election was without a secretary. Frank Brown who is secretary of the executive committee, during the work. Some of the anti-Leland men suggested that a secretary be elected to order. Morton Albaugh was the first to speak. He nominated Mr. Brown for assistant secretary. Mr. Simpson put the motion, which was practically unanimous in favor of Brown.

The chairman said: "Mr. Brown is declared temporary secretary."

Mr. Leland and Mr. Albaugh in the same breath.

"That's right," remarked the chairman.

Mr. Brown will therefore continue in charge of the headquarters at the Cope land and will act as secretary of the committee during Mr. Bristow's absence.

Chairman Simpson: "The first thing in order is the selection of a time for the state convention."

Mr. Leland: "I move that June 8 be declared the date. I believe we should have our convention before the Populists or any other party holds theirs and that the organization for the campaign should begin early."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Albaugh.

Mr. Sterne: "I move that June 21 be substituted for June 8." Seconded by J. M. Chisholm.

The secretary will call the roll," said the chairman.

Leland, R. Vincent and Albaugh voted for June 8. Mr. Brown called N. Barnes, whereupon Mr. Sterne challenged his vote.

"By what right does Mr. Barnes vote?" he said. "It is my understanding that he is a member of the executive committee; not a member of the state committee and has no right to vote."

Mr. Simpson: "The state convention authorized the chairman to select an executive committee within or without the state committee. As the result of his election Mr. Barnes is a member of the state committee and is entitled to a vote."

"You hold that Mr. Barnes has a right to vote?" inquired Mr. Sterne.

"Yes sir," responded the chairman. J. M. Chisholm, Atchison: "That is not my understanding of the matter. We had a scrap over this in the executive committee but I do not believe the members of the executive committee were authorized to vote on questions of this character."

Mr. Albaugh: "The authority granted to the chairman to select the executive committee also gave the members thereof the power and the right to vote with the committee. It is only fair and just."

"This is the way the national committee runs things," remarked Mr. Leland from his corner.

Mr. Sterne: "If that is the ruling of the chair I desire to appeal from it."

Chairman Simpson: (Hotly) "It was information you wanted and I have given it to you, as I understand it. That ends it."

Mr. Sterne: "I move that members of the executive committee be not allowed to vote."

Chairman Simpson: "I shall hold that motion out of order. The idea is preposterous."

Mr. Sterne: "I desire to appeal from the ruling of the chair."

Chairman Simpson: "You have that right." The question is: shall the ruling of the chair be sustained? The secretary will call the roll. The chair was sustained by a vote of 22 to 11.

June 8 was then selected as the date

for the convention by a vote of 23 to 10.

Those voting for Hutchinson were: Barnes, Crum, Brown, Jones, Kimball, Hauserman, Allen, Eastman, Woolley, McNulty, Mitchell, Stice, Reynolds, Smith, Elliott, Finley, Calderhead, Claffin, Chisholm, Leland, Thompson, Simpson, Vincent of Washington, Albaugh, For Topeka: Sterne, Wilcockson, Waring, Daughters, Myers, Watson, Rice, Price, Pratt, McElfresh.

W. R. Myers of Smith Center nominated Topeka as the most suitable place for holding the convention. C. E. Elliott of Sumner presented Hutchinson. The vote in favor of Hutchinson was 23 to 12, as follows:

Hutchinson: Leland, Albaugh, Barnes, Crum, Brown, Jones, Kimball, Hauserman, Allen, Eastman, Woolley, Allen, Woolley, McNulty, Kinkel, Mitchell, Stice, Reynolds, Daughters, Watson, Smith, Elliott, Finley, Price, Pratt, Thompson and Simpson.

For Topeka: Chisholm, Vincent of Washington, Sterne, Wilcockson, Hauserman, Eastman, Waring, Myers, Finley, Calderhead, Claffin and McElfresh.

On motion of J. A. Kimball the committee adopted resolutions upon the death of Capt. Henry Booth of Larned who was a member of the state committee for several years.

Upon motion of Mr. Albaugh the rep-

## NOT GUILTY.

The Jury in the Sheriff Martin Shooting Case

At Lattimer, Penn., Declares That Martin is Innocent.

MINERS WERE SHOT

While Marching Along Highway Carrying the American Flag.

The Judge Practically Decides the Case For the Jury.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 9.—The jury in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of strikers at Lat-

timer on September 16th returned a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Woodward began his charge to the jury soon after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

After reviewing the conditions prevailing in the region previous to the conflict at Lattimer, Judge Woodward took up the incidents immediately preceding the shooting.

He said it was certainly true that the great body of strikers failed to obey the sheriff when he ordered them to disperse and insisted in pushing on. Nor could it be doubted, he said, that the sheriff had the lawful right to issue the order, and if it was the right of the sheriff to command the crowd to disperse, then it was the duty of the crowd to obey his command.

"If I push on when the sheriff orders me to stop," the judge added, "I do so at my peril."

Continuing, he instructed the jury that if they found from the evidence that the purpose of the sheriff and his men was to preserve order and prevent riot, then it would follow that their intent and object was not a criminal or unlawful one.

In conclusion the judge stated that the most, if not the only material questions for the jury to decide were, first, as to the number of men who surrounded the sheriff after his effort to arrest, one of the strikers, and second, as to the firing, whether it was continued after the ranks of the strikers had been broken and they were in retreat, or whether it ceased when the volley was fired. It was a question whether the men shot in the back received their wounds while running away or while they surrounded the sheriff, their backs toward his posse.

Long before the time for court to convene this morning there was a big crowd waiting to gain admittance to the court room, and when the doors were thrown open, there was a wild rush, but only a limited number were admitted.

Judge Woodward did not take his seat on the bench until five minutes after ten o'clock, the jury coming in a few minutes later.

When the jurors had taken their seats the roll was called, each man answering to his name. The clerk then asked: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

The foreman replied: "We have." At the same time handing the clerk the written verdict, which was promptly passed to Judge Woodward.

After reading the verdict, the judge returned the paper to the clerk. The latter, addressing the jury, said: "Gentlemen, your verdict in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Martin, et al., is not guilty, so say you all?"

"We do," was the reply.

The jury was then polled and each juror answered not guilty as his name was called. The verdict was unanimous.

There was an attempt at applause, but it was quickly suppressed by the judge.

When the jury retired last evening, they took only one ballot, and that was unanimous for acquittal. It is said the jury was prepared for a verdict before leaving the box.

After the jury had been thanked and discharged by Judge Woodward, District Attorney Martin asked that the defendants be required to continue their bail bond, as there are still 17 indictments for murder hanging over them, and 306 for feloniously wounding. This bond was continued as requested.

District Attorney Martin says he has not decided what to do with these other cases. The prosecuting committee, it is said, will insist upon further prosecution.

Otto King, an inmate of Redwell's asylum, escaped from the institution Monday night by digging a hole in the floor and forcing a hole in the wall.

He made the hole in the floor under his bed with the aid of a piece of tin. The police were notified and are looking for him. He speaks English poorly, being a native of Germany. He is said to be harmless.



JAMES MARTIN.

resentation was fixed at one delegate at large for each county and one delegate for each 200 votes or major fraction thereof cast for F. C. Edwards for secretary of state in 1896.

Alfred Pratt of Syracuse moved that no county be allowed to have less than two delegates. The amendment was adopted and the committee adjourned.

Thomas McNulty of Erie held a proxy for L. S. Cambren; John M. Kinkel of Hutchinson for F. C. Trigg; R. H. Calderhead for W. H. Smith; Judge Frank Price for W. J. Jackson of Coldwater; George W. Watson for Henry Booth, deceased; Henry J. Allen for J. H. Ransom of Ottawa.

Bands of Outlaws March About Looting and Burning.

Vancouver, B. C., March 9.—Advices from the Orinets say that a state of anarchy prevails on the island of Hail Nan. Bands of outlaws said to number 6,000 men, have raided eleven military camps and twenty-eight villages, murdering and looting in their course. It is impossible to describe the triumphant march of murder and lust through peaceful pastoral towns surrounding the city of Kio Chow.

After a week of slaughter the anarchy grew weary and thought of safety. They erected barricades in the markets behind Kio Chow and stored up enough provisions to last them a year.

A greatly superior force of military is being organized for the purpose of cleaning them out.

JAPAN EXCITED.

It Looks Like She Would Have to Fight Big Russia.

Pekin, March 9.—The Russian demands from China have caused the greatest excitement at the Japanese legation here, making the noise of several interviews with the officials of the tsung li yamen (the Chinese foreign office) urging the rejection of the Russian demands. In addition it is reported that Japan has threatened to take vigorous action if the demands of Russia are conceded.

THE JANITOR JUGGED.

A Federal Building Official Serves Several Hours Unexpectedly.

"Here, here, you fellows; come get me out of here?"

Such was the struggling cry from an upper room in the federal building which greeted the man who hauls the mails to the trains a few nights ago.

"Hey, hey, hurry up," again came the call from the window.

It was Joseph Dietrich, the janitor of the building, making the noise. He had gone in Marshal Sterne's rear office to clean up, leaving his keys in the hall outside. The janitor and a friend left the office, not thinking of the man at work in the adjoining room. They carefully looked the door behind them, and Dietrich was a prisoner.

It was several hours before he was released and he has not got over being mad about it yet.

PULLMAN TURNED OVER.

Train on the Mexican Central Railroad Derailed.

El Paso, Tex., March 9.—A special to the Times says:

The Southern Mexican Central train was derailed last night near Ojo Caliente switch, Mexico. The Pullman car was completely turned over and Conductor E. J. Oren was seriously injured. Several passengers were also injured. The cause of the accident is unknown.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, March 9.—For Kansas: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight; warmer Thursday; northwest winds.